

Democratic Union State Ticket.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
JAMES S. ATHON,
OF Marion County.FOR AUDITOR OF STATE,
JOSEPH R. HINE,
OF Fountain County.FOR TREASURER OF STATE,
MATTHEW L. BRITT,
OF Daviess County.FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
OSCAR B. HORD,
OF Decatur County.FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
SAMUEL L. RUGG,
OF Allen County.

Seventh Congressional District.

The Democracy of the Seventh Congressional District will meet in Mass Convention, at Terre Haute, on the 23d day of July, to nominate a candidate for Congress.

The Negro Philanthropy of the Administration.

The New York Tribune of Wednesday last states that Gen. Fremont's army is suffering seriously for want of supplies. The same paper also states that the Government has returned Mr. COLVER to North Carolina for the purpose of reopening the "colored schools," all of course at the expense of the Federal Treasury. Our armies are suffering for the supplies necessary for a vigorous prosecution of the war, yet the Administration is liberally appropriating the resources of the Government to the education of negroes, and the support of a lot of law, worthless contrabands in idleness. Is not this an interference with the institutions of the States? What sense in such a policy, such schemes of negro philanthropy, when every dollar is needed, and all the energies of the Government to supply the gallant men who are fighting the battles of the Union?

Who to Blame?

The Republicans are resolving and resolving that they are for a vigorous prosecution of the war. The National Administration, Congress, nearly all the State Administrations and Legislatures, are in the hands of the Republicans. Every demand of the Federal Administration for men and money to vigorously prosecute the war has been promptly responded to by Democrats, as well as its political friends. Who then to blame if the war is not vigorously prosecuted? Surely the fault must be with those who have its direction. Instead of applying them selves patriotically and energetically to that object, and that alone, they have been busy in enriching political and personal friends with fat army contracts. And it seems as though the war would last as long as money can be raised thus to prosecute it. That has been the difficulty from the beginning. How often have the people been promised by the Administration that the war should end, or the rebel armies dispersed, in sixty, thirty and ten days, but instead of that wished, result the rebellion has been constantly assuming more gigantic proportions, and our armies in the field have not yet been equal to the task allotted to them. The Administration has never yet risen to a just comprehension of the magnitude of the rebellion or the means necessary for its suppression. That's where the blame must rest for the prolongation of the war, and its enormous cost in blood and treasure, not with the people who have nobly responded to every call upon their patriotism.

The Pleads.

Recollect that the Republicans of Indiana have solemnly avowed and pledged themselves that the war now existing is not for conquest or subjugation, or for overthrowing or interfering with the rights or institutions of any of the States; but that its object is to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union as established by our patriot fathers, with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired. This is the gist of the 18th of June platform. Now we ask the Republicans to redeem these declarations of sentiment, by uniting with the Democracy in resisting all schemes of emancipation and confiscation, every measure which will not maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and preserve the Union as established by our patriot fathers, or which will impair the dignity, equality and rights of any of the States. This is all the conservative sentiment of the country has ever demanded, and we call upon the supporters of the 18th of June Convention to insist that the Federal Administration shall prosecute the war faithfully, energetically and decidedly, for the purposes enumerated, and that every scheme foreign thereto shall be repudiated. This it is declared is our duty to the whole country, and we ask that it shall be patriotically fulfilled, regardless of all former political differences. Let the whole people of Indiana demand, in fact they do demand, that the President, the Administration, and Congress shall prosecute the war in the spirit and for the purposes set forth in the CRITTENDEN resolution adopted by both the 8th of January and the 18th of June Conventions; and that when they are accomplished it shall cease. If the 18th of June Convention, representing the Republicans of Indiana, was honest in this expression of sentiment upon the objects for which the war should be prosecuted, its voice should be heeded by the Republican Representatives from this State in Congress. We will see if they will recede from this pledge, the platform of those whom they represent.

The Stover Fraud.

We have examined "Hawes's Indiana Gazette," and find that the author of the following communication is or was a respectable china ware or crockery merchant of New Albany, and therefore publish it, as it is evidently intended for the public eye. We do not know or care whether Governor Morton "suggested" to [J. J. Brown] place any bonds of Hallett or any other parties either for hypothecation or for sale, but if Governor Morton will say over his own signature that he did not "suggest" to Mr. JAMES M. RAY, whom the people of Indiana know to be a skillful financier, the propriety and advantage of placing the unpaid war bonds in the hands of Hallett or Jones "for hypothecation or for sale," we will with great pleasure give him a place in the columns of the Sentinel to so advise the public. Governor Morton and his confederates having for prudential considerations chosen to charge the Democratic party with the responsibility of the "Stover fraud," we have no desire to continue the controversy; but, if a personal controversy is desired, we may be induced to illuminate the affair for the edification of the public, and the materials are at hand. As "very respectfully," J. J. Brown, Loan Commissioner, and quartermaster, is anxious to get his name in print, free of charge, (a sharp dodge to advertise his own wares), we give him the ventilation he desires. By his own card it appears that Governor Morton did not estimate his financial abilities of sufficient importance to even consult with him about the "hypothecation or sale of the unpaid war bonds." We wonder whether his Excellency has got any more credit, negative or affirmative, in behalf of his official virtue? Read what "J. J. Brown" has to say.

Editorial Note.—Dear Sir: In your communication to the Hon. J. R. McDonald's letter of this

date, on the Stover fraud, you state that it has not yet been denied that Governor Morton urged upon the Loan Commissioners the propriety of placing the unpaid war bonds in the hands of Hallett for disposal as the Agent of the State.

Please say to your readers that Gov. Morton has at no time suggested or urged the undersigned to place any bonds in the hands of Hallett or any other parties, either for hypothecation or for sale.

Very respectfully,
J. J. Brown, Loan Commissioner,
Indianapolis, June 30, 1862.

It will be noticed from the foregoing card, that Governor Morton's voluntary witness, "J. J. Brown, Loan Commissioner," "quartermaster," &c., does not deny that his Excellency was wind, yoked, and so forth, by Hallett. If the Governor has any more cards or certificates, negatively or affirmatively touching his official integrity, we will with pleasure publish them. We have no doubt he can get a thousand or two very respectable gentlemen to say that they never saw him riding with Hallett on the fashionable drives around New York City, dining with him at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, yachting with him on the splendid bay of New York, or taking advantage of his official position to put money in his purse. When a man feels it necessary to procure evidence of good character, it generally excites the suspicion in the public mind that there is something "rotten in Denmark."

The Journal charges that we were "compelled to eat our words," because we made some corrections in the statements of a correspondent in regard to the "Stover fraud." Unlike that print, we never willfully do an opponent injustice, and unlike it, also, we are ever willing to correct an error. By representations from a friend of JAMES M. RAY, Esq., we were satisfied that our correspondent misapprehended that gentleman in his statement that Governor Morton was wind and yachted by one of the parties to the swindle after his knowledge of the fraud, but that it was before. It is not yet denied but that the wind, &c., did occur, and that the Governor recommended that the unpaid war bonds be put in the hands of one of the said parties to dispose of, but the only mistake was as to the time it took place.

A Slander.

The militia of the State will probably be put on a war footing very shortly.

It is the sympathies with treason and traitors, meditate to undertake to carry out their plans in this quarter, they will doubtless find the war quite as hot as they bargained for. Ten thousand men, and the Government will not be able to supply the necessities of the militia of the State upon a war footing to put down treason at home, is giving "aid and comfort" to the rebellion. That is only an apology, however, for ordering "ten thousand state of arms for State troops," and putting the militia of the State upon a war footing. There is not the remotest justification for such a step in the reason given. The Governor knows this. It is an insult to the people of Indiana to even suggest it. If such a project is seriously entertained, there may be two reasons for it. A fear of invasion and raids from the rebel troops may be one, and the other may be to enforce acquiescence in every act of the Administration. If one of these is not the reason for putting the militia of the State upon a war footing, we cannot imagine what can be the motive. We do not believe there is a citizen of Indiana who would engage in any disloyal designs upon the Government, and no sane man can entertain such an idea. We ask the taxpayers of Indiana, regardless of party affiliations, to remember those who are swelling the public expenses and public debt under false pretenses, and who in the name of the Constitution and the Union are undermining the liberties and rights of the people.

The Omissions of the 18th June Convention.

The Louisville Democrat, in noticing the platform of the 18th of June Convention, regarding the resolutions, as far as they go, unexceptionable. It notices, however, the following material points now at issue which the Convention failed to notice. These omissions show the dishonesty of the Republican leaders engaged in it, and that the "Union" scheme is nothing less than a deliberate attempt upon their part to deceive and humbug the people for the single purpose of perpetuating power in their hands. This is so evident that it seems to us impossible that any honest Democrat or conservative citizen can be led astray from the path of duty and patriotism or place confidence in a party which is constantly violating its own platform. The Democrat says:

It will be recalled that this Congress has twice refused to pass the substance of this first resolution, for reasons best known to themselves. It is necessary to put down the rebellion, the people will pass it, and do so in good faith.

The ground of debate in our neighboring State will not be upon this resolution. The rebellion will be put down unconditionally. The legitimate power of the Government must be maintained. And in doing this, the Administration must be sustained with all the liberality needed to accomplish that end. Before the people, however, it is necessary to put down the rebellion to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia?

What are legitimate and appropriate means to put down this rebellion, and what are not?

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We have given the Governor an opportunity to explain this matter, but he only denies that it occurred after his knowledge of the fraud and not before.

2d. We have charged that the present Agent of State became aware of the fraud soon after he went into office; that for nearly a year he withheld this information from the State authorities and the public; that the State Agency in New York was used in the meantime as a cloak to the swindle, the fraudulent bonds being returned there and treated as genuine; that the Agency was used for the same purpose after the Governor was advised of the fraud, knowing that such was the case, and believing that the State was in no way responsible for the bonds thus fraudulently issued, and within a few weeks, he has sent agents from here to New York to aid in retiring the said bonds from circulation and destroying them, to relieve the liability of the State as it is averted.

3d. We have also charged after the matter was placed in the hands of the District Attorney in February last, for the purpose of prosecuting the guilty parties, the Governor wrote a note to the Attorney General of that State, requesting him to keep the affair a State secret for the present. This has not been done.

4th. That for about four months from January, or February last, the Governor withheld from the public a knowledge of the fraud, and permitted the State Agency in New York to act equally as the agent for the parties issuing the fraudulent bonds, in retiring or transferring said bonds, as for the State in retiring and transferring genuine bonds or certificates of stocks.

We have had no disposition, and have none even now, to continue a personal controversy with the Governor as to the facts involved in this important affair to him, and only allude to it now to correct some gross misrepresentations of his organ. The public cannot fail to see that his connection with it, to say the least, has been bunglingly managed by his Excellency, and to the damage of the good name of Indiana. The magnitude of the crime seems to have given it an odor of respectability. If the parties engaged in it had stolen Governor Morton's State carriage, are now they would have been in Jeffersonville, but two million swindlers seem to be regarded with distinguished consideration.

When the Governor has explained the matters to which we have called his attention in this article, we have a few others which will need illumination, but which we reserve for the present.

As a matter of curiosity, and as a part of the history of this great swindle, we append the following defense of Mr. HALLETT, one of the alleged parties thereto, which we find in the New York papers of last Friday:

THE INDIANA STATE BONDS.—TO THE PUBLIC.

Various rumors have recently been circulated to the effect that I had been guilty of some State bonds. My connection with bonds of that State commenced by my receiving them in the regular course of business, as collateral for advances made and money loaned on faith of those instruments; afterwards, to receive money loaned, I hypothecated some of them, and when it was deemed necessary that a number of them should be retired, I co-operated in effecting that object, and in the course of the transaction, I was exposed parties through whose agency they reached the public. The result is, that the Grand Jury have been induced, as I understand, upon an unwarranted and entirely untrue statement, to indict me for the crime of treason, and to investigate these matters, and as these proceedings are secret, and they receive only testimony from the press, and the public are not permitted to be heard before them, it is not impossible that on the imperfect or misrepresented state of facts presented to them, they may find an indictment against those to whose hands the alleged bonds have come, and thus attempt to implicate me.

No Indiana State bonds have ever reached my hands which were not in the usual and regular course of business, and I have no recollection of any of those alleged to have been so used. It is not pretended that any signature or attestation essential to their legality is wanting, nor that any name or attestation they bear is not genuine. But it is said that these legal and binding on their face they are invalid, because they were issued "in excess of authority."

This is not the first time that obligations, informally or irregularly issued, have come to the possession of our countrymen, and that they have not said so frequently informalities or irregularities have failed to prevent obligations being enforced. In the present instance, the bonds were issued by the State of Indiana, and are valid and legal obligations binding on the State of Indiana, and that whatever objection may by any possibility have existed in reference to the original issue of the bonds by the State Agent, is now completely obviated by the fact that the authorities of Indiana have, with a knowledge of the circumstances, permitted the very bonds now claimed to be invalid to be transferred and sold to the public, and in all respects treated and recognized them as bonds properly and lawfully issued.

From the moment when I understood these bonds to have been issued, I have most earnestly desired and striven to have the investigation publicly conducted, being assured that, having an opportunity to explain, I could satisfy the public mind, and that, if I was concerned, nothing culpable could be imputed to me in such transactions, but for reasons already stated, I could not effect what I so much desired.

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day furnishes the key to the plans of the rebel leaders, and it is undoubtedly something like this. It seems that the force which made this attack came from Richmond, and that the rebel army, by way of Hanover, this distance is much shorter than by way of the Long Bridge and Baltimore Cross-Roads, and avoids altogether the crossing of the wide part of the Potomac. But the fact that we were able to get to Tunstall's Station from the north, and around our right, is an ominous circumstance. If they have done this with a small force, they can do so with a much larger force, and it is demonstrated that our army on the Chickamauga is not large enough to be so extended as to prevent its being flanked. Tunstall's Station is a very important place, and a mere handful of rebels could have succeeded in getting possession of it with 20,000, or even 15,000 troops, with suitable artillery, they could, in twenty-four hours, entrench themselves on the surrounding hills, and their dislodgement would be a work of serious difficulty. Their tactics would then be an immediate and furious attack on McClellan's army, at once in front, in the rear, and on the sides, and they would be able to fill up an attack. But, if he did so successfully, he would do what no General, of ancient or modern times, has ever done.

The rebels, however, have made a complete circuit around McClellan's army, passing between him and the Pamunkey River. They started from their encampment north of Richmond, crossed the headwaters of the Chickamauga, and then